SUPPLEMENT TO THE
South-Carolina GAZETTE.
NUMB. 1802. April 24, 1770.

New Advertiſements.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

IT was this Day ordered, by his Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR in Council; that the Names of the Juſtices aſſigned to keep the Peace in this Province, be publiſhed in the Gazettes, which are as follows, *viz.*

JUSTICES QUORUM UNUS, *&c.* Hon. Othniel Beale, Henry Middleton, Egerton Leigh, his Majeſty's Attorney-General, John Drayton, Daniel Blake, John Burn, Thomas Skottowe, Eſqrs. Sir John Colleton, Bart. Daniel Moore, Eſq; Members of his Majeſty's Council; Robert Pringle, Rawlins Lowndes, Daniel Doyley, George-Gabriel Powell, Eſqrs. his Majeſty's Aſſiſtant-Judges; Hon. Peter Manigault, Eſq; Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly; James Simpſon, Eſq; Clerk of his Majeſty's Council; Dougal Campbell, Eſq; Clerk of his Majeſty's Pleas, Edward Fenwicke, George Saxby, Benjamin Smith, Eſqrs.

JUSTICES *for* BERKLEY COUNTY. Hon. Othniel Beale, Henry Middleton, Egerton Leigh, his Majeſty's Attorney-General, John Drayton, Daniel Blake, John Burn, Thomas Skottowe, Eſqrs. Sir John Colleton, Bart. Daniel Moore, Eſq; Members of his Majeſty's Council; Robert Pringle, Rawlins Lowndes, Daniel Doyley, George-Gabriel Powell, Eſqrs. his Majeſty's Aſſiſtant-Judges; Hon. Peter Manigault, Eſq; Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly; James Simpſon, Eſq; Clerk of his Majeſty's Council; Dougal Campbell, Eſq; Clerk of his Majeſty's Pleas; William Burrows, Eſq; Maſter of his Majeſty's Court of Chancery; John Troup, Eſq; Regiſter of his Majeſty's Court of Chancery; James Johnſton, Eſq; Clerk of his Majeſty's Crown and Peace; Edward Fenwicke, George Saxby, Benjamin Smith, Gabriel Manigault, John Wragg, John Ainſlie, Eſqrs. John Stuart, Eſq; his Majeſty's Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs; Nathaniel Broughton, Alexander Frazer, Jacob Motte, Hon. Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq; Judge of his Majeſty's Court of Vice-Admiralty; Iſaac Mazyck, jun. Lionel Chalmers, Moſes Thomſon, Henry Ravenel, Samuel Thomas, John Chevilette, Edmund Bellinger, Robert Williams, William Moultrie, James Parſons, Robert Williams, Jun. Charles Pinckney, John Pearſon, George Murray, William Briſbane, John Savage of Charles-Town, Richard Lambton, Alexander Garden, Jeremiah Savage, Benjamin Simons, William Hopton, James Leſlie, George-Paddon Bond, Philip Porcher, John Hume, David Rhind, John Hamilton, James Reid, Henry Smith, William Roper, David Oliphant, John Rutledge, John Joor, Gavin Pou, John Bull, William Sanders, Robert Briſbane, William Maſon, William Maſſey, Benjamin Guerard, Lewis Golſton, Thomas Heyward, Frederick-Nicholas Mayer, Benjamin Simons, Jun. Benjamin Marion, Jun. Chriſtopher Rowe, John Mackenzie, John Parker, William Tucker, Arthur Middleton, William-Henry Drayton, John Moore, Robert Johnſton, John Matthewes of John's-Iſland, Andrew Hibben, John Izard, Hopkin Price, Thomas Evance, Henry Peronneau, John Livingſton, Roger-Peter-Handaſyde Hatley, William Logan, John Remington, Robert Philp, Benjamin Smith of Gooſe-Creek, Job Marion, Gabriel Marion, John Colcock, Rowland Rugeley, William Thomſon, Richard-Bohun Baker, William Arthur, John Poaug, Henry Patrick, William Young, John Nevin, James Mayſon, Iſaac Rivers, Henry Rugeley, Thomas Green, Benjamin Farrar, Thomas Fuller, Joſeph Wigfall, Joſeph Maybank, Eſquires.

JUSTICES *for* COLLETON COUNTY. James Stobo, James Skirving, John Chevillette, William Boone, Thomas Hutchinſon, James Poſtell, George Logan, William Maxwell, James Carſon, Andrew Leitch, Edward Perry, Francis Yonge, Gavin Pou, John Stuart, Hugh Wilſon, Stephen Bull, James Reid, James Parſons, Charles Pinckney, Philip Smith, Patrick Calhoun, William Calhoun, James Donnom, Joſeph Glover, Thomas Ferguſon, Thomas Bee, Lewis Golſon, John Fairchild, Frederick-Nicholas Mayer, Joſiah Perry, John Pickens, John-Lewis Gervais, Chriſtopher Rowe, Lewis Powell, John Matthewes of John's-Iſland, Andrew Cunningham, James Hamilton, James Skirving, Jun. William Gibbes, Benjamin Jenkins, William Barnard, John Freer, John Pickens, Jun. John Hunt, William Swinton, Robert Ballingall, John Savage of Ninety-Six, James Mayſon, Henry Patrick, John Purvis, William Young, Thomas Young, John Mitchell, of Saltcatcher, Thomas Holman, Eſquires.

JUSTICES *for* GRANVILLE COUNTY. Stephen Bull, Benjamin Garden, Richard Wallace, Daniel Pepper, John Dicks, Patrick Calhoun, Stephen Drayton, William Calhoun, John-Lewis Bourquin, John Tinckler, Samuel Porcher, John-Lewis Gervais, John Stuart, Thomas Young, William Elliott, Andrew Aggnew, Richard Holloway, Richard Proctor, Thomas Camber, Robert Philp, Cornelius Dupont, John Bull, Adrian Mayer, James Linley, Alexander Cameron, John-Lewis Du Meſnil De Saint Pierre, John Purvis, Parker Carradine, David Giroud, John Johnſton, Jun. John Savage of Ninety-Six, James Mayſon, David Zubly, John Gavin, John Hunt, Eſquires.

JUSTICES *for the* CHEROKEE DISTRICT. John Stuart, Alexander Cameron, Edward Wilkinſon, Eſquires.

JUSTICES *for* CRAVEN COUNTY. Samuel Wragg, Paul Trapier, Job Rothmahler, George Pawley, Elias Horry, Richard Richardſon, Charles Cantey, John Pamor, John Hentie, Thomas Lynch, Archibald Baird, John Levingſton, George Hicks, James Luſke, Wood Furman, Nathan Alexander, Edward Jerman, Alexander Mackintoſh, Henry Caſſels, Jacob Gourdine, Peter Sinclair, Joſeph Briſon, Iſaac Porcher, Charles Fyffe, Thomas Godfrey, Benjamin Young, Philip Porcher, Daniel Horry, John Cantey, Joſiah Alliſton, Thomas Fletchall, John Pickens, Thomas Wade, William Alliſton, Robert Herriott, Edward Wilkinſon, John MacDonald, John Jeannerette, Theodore Gourdine, John-Newman Oglethorpe, Paul Douxſaint, Joſhua Screven, Andrew Brunette, John Stuart, John Gaſton, John Alran, Claudius Pegues, James M'Cants, David Fulton, James Patton, John Perkins, James Lynah, James Simpſon of Craven County, William Tucker, John Cantzon, Jacob Motte, Jun. Thomas Evance, Joſeph Dubourdieu, William Thomſon, Samuel Neſbit, John Brockington, Robert Goodwin, Maurice Simons, Peter Simons, William Alliſton, Jun. John Ford, Philip Pearſon, Elias Horry, Jun. John Hamilton, John Winn, Robert Weaver, Iſaac Marion, Charles Lewis, Henry Patrick, Peter Grant, Philip Pledger, Peter Monzon, Joſeph Brown of Broad-River, Andrew Alliſon, Samuel Cannon, Elias Hollingſworth, John Caldwell, Thomas Waddleton, Thomas Gordon, William Woofford, John Savage of Ninety-Six, James Mayſon, William Arthur, John Egan, William Dixon, Robert Cunningham, John Thomas, James Ford, James Linley, Michael Dickhert, Thomas Green, Benjamin Farrar, Charles-Auguſtus Steward, Dennis Hanker, Thomas Freer, Ralph Smith, James Carey, Eſquires.

By his Honour's Command,
JAMES SIMPSON, C. C.

April the 11th, 1770.

On Saturday *the 19th of* May *next, at the Houſe of Mr.* Robert Caborn, *at* Aſhepoo Bridge, *will be expoſed to public Sale, and ſold to the higheſt Bidders;*

FOUR Valuable SLAVES, belonging to the Eſtate of MARY CHRISTIE, deceaſed, late of Beach-Hill; one of which is an excellent cook, and can waſh, iron, card and ſpin, &c.—The others are field SLAVES.

The Conditions of the Sale are Caſh, the Property not to be altered 'till the Conditions are complied with.

All Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are hereby deſired to diſcharge their ſeveral Debts immediately; and all who have any Demands againſt it, are requeſted to make them known on or before the ſaid Day.

WILLIAM DAY, *Adminiſtrator.*

N. B. The Sale to begin preciſely at Ten o'Clock.

THOMAS GODFREY,

Surviving Partner of GODFREY & GADSDEN,

EARNESTLY intreats the Favour of thoſe who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note, or Account, to diſcharge the ſame immediately.——Thoſe whoſe Accounts were contracted in Charles-Town, will pleaſe to call and ſettle with Mr. THOMAS HASELL there, on or before the 1ſt Day of June next, at fartheſt. After the Expiration of that Day, all Accounts due to ſaid Partnerſhip, will then be put into the Hands of an Attorney, for the immediate Recovery thereof:—The Death of Mr. THOMAS GADSDEN, makes it abſolute neceſſary to have thoſe Concerns ſettled without Delay, he hopes his Friends will avail themſelves of this Notice, as it will be the laſt. (2 m.)

JAMES McCALL,

Has juſt imported, in the PRINCE OF WALES, *Capt.* MASON, *from* PHILADELPHIA,

SHIP, Water, Milk, and Butter BREAD; ſuperfine Flour; beſt double Beer; Boxes of hard Soap; Windſor Chairs; Milk-Pans; choice ſalt-petred Hams; Apples; Cheeſe; Chocolate; and a Parcel of freſh GARDEN SEEDS, *&c. &c.*

In the SEA-VENTURE, *Capt.* AMORY, *from* BRISTOL,

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT of GOODS,
Agreeable to the RESOLUTIONS.

Theſe, with Rum of all Sorts, Gin, Arrack, Beer, Cyder, Ale, and Perry, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar, Firkin Butter, Bar Iron, Salt, *&c. &c.* will be ſold cheap, at his Store in TRADD-STREET.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The POLITICAL CREED *of the* FRIENDS *of* LIBERTY, *or, a* REAL STATE *of the* PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

THE choice of the King's ſervants may be conſidered as a tacit declaration of the meaſures he is determined to purſue. By committing the adminiſtration of his affairs to men, who poſſeſs the eſteem and confidence of the public, he gives the people a ſure pledge of the rectitude of his intentions, and a ſecurity that, if ever he ſhould adopt a ſyſtem of government inconſiſtent with his earlieſt profeſſions, he will receive no aſſiſtance or encouragement from the ſervants of the crown. On the other ſide, if he ſhould attempt to form an adminiſtration of men, diſtinguiſhed by an hereditary zeal for the doctrines of High Church and Prerogative, by the violence of their public conduct, or the ſcandal of their private lives, the people would have reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſome dangerous plan had been formed in the cloſet, which none but men of this character would execute or ſupport. The principle from which this concluſion might be drawn, is not to be diſputed. Let us look round for a moment, and make the application.

We ſee in the cloſet an apparent determination to exclude the ableſt and moſt reſpectable of the Engliſh nobility from all ſhare in government. We ſee the men, who have ſerved this country with the greateſt zeal and ſucceſs, either directly diſmiſſed, or forced by repeated affronts to abandon the King's ſervice; and with a little attention we may obſerve how ſtrongly this principle has operated and prevailed ever ſince his Majeſty's acceſſion. The political ſyſtem of Carlton-houſe began to diſcover itſelf at an early period. The firſt acknowledged object of the cabal in that houſe was to relieve themſelves by degrees from the preſence and ſuſpicious obſervations of the Whig Nobility and Gentry, whoſe anceſtors had chiefly contributed to fix the preſent Royal Family upon the throne. Their ſecond object was to form an adminiſtration of Tories, Jacobites, and Scotchmen, with the addition of a few Engliſh cyphers, who call themſelves the King's Men, and are the miſerable appendage of every adminiſtration. Without reckoning any thing themſelves, they have a place in computation, and give value to the figures. The cabal had flattered themſelves that, by a complete excluſion of the Whig Intereſt, they ſhould be able to govern this country at their own diſcretion. They relied on the mere ſtrength of the prerogative, which they took every opportunity to carry to its utmoſt extent. All their meaſures appear plainly, to have been directed by the ſame arbitrary ſpirit, to one great point. The uniting the whole power of the crown in the hands of a junto of three, into which the GREATEST PERSON was not always admitted; the diſmiſſion of Mr. Legge; the over-ruling influence which forced Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, out of the cabinet; the declared reſolution to make a peace, upon any Terms; the cruelty with which a multitude of innocent perſons were turned out of their employments; the outrage offered to the Duke of Devonſhire; the care taken to leave the regency upon a certain Lady; and the treatment of Mr. Wilkes, equally unlawful and inhuman, are all pieces of the ſame coin, and ſhew what mint they were produced in. It is true that theſe proceedings have, at different times, been attended with difficulty and danger. They have been oppoſed and checked by the native ſpirit of the Engliſh people. The two perſons concerned have been obliged to withdraw their appearent advice, and to ſuſpend for a while, the more viſible effects of their influence. But the principle of their government has never been effectually removed. It has yielded to the neceſſity of the moment, and is now returned upon us with double violence. This alone accounts for the repeated changes of the King's ſervants, and for the ruin of ſo many ſucceſſive adminiſtrations. Mr. Grenville, Lord Rockingham, and Lord Chatham, have all, in their turn, been carreſſed and betrayed. Lord Temple alone was never ſacrificed, becauſe he never could be deceived. From the Duke of Grafton's continuance in office, it may reaſonably be concluded, that they found ſomething more pliant in his Grace's diſpoſition: and as to the Duke of Bedford's friends, their domeſtic indigence (to ſpeak favourably of them) will account for their accepting of lucrative employments upon any conditions.

The melancholly ſituation to which this country is now reduced, whether it has ariſen from Principle or Accident, from Folly or Deſign, calls for, and deſerves, the ſerious attention of us all. We ſee an adminiſtration continuing to ſubſiſt, by ſome ſtrange, myſterious management, after it has been abandoned by the Head of the Law, the Head of the Army, and the Head of the Treaſury. The two firſt offices not yet filled, and the laſt committed to a man, notoriouſly the inſtrument of Carlton-Houſe. The policy of this appointment leads us directly to the authors of it. "We have meaſures to carry, which the *Friends of the Duke of Bedford*, may not be quite deſperate enough to engage in heartily. Even *they* may have their fears and reluctance too upon ſome points, and if they were permitted to engroſs all the power, they would probably forget their ſubmiſſion. Lord North muſt therefore be maintained, in order to preſerve our ſuperiority in the cabinet, and to take upon himſelf whatever the Bedfords are aſhamed of."

Yet even Lord North, however devoted he has been to all adminiſtrations in their turns, and now the confidential ſlave of Carlton-Houſe, is not to be truſted entirely. The world will hear with aſtoniſhment, that the place of Private Secretary to the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, uſually given to ſome particular friend of the Miniſter, is now, by expreſs ſtipulation, reſerved for Mr. Robinſon, the attorney and ſteward of Sir James Lowther. This man is called away from his natural employment, the collection of rents, and the oppreſſion of freeholders in Cumberland, evidently and palpably to watch Lord North;—to take care that he never ſwerves from his allegiance, and that the mandates of Lord Bute, are as ſtrictly and punctually obſerved, as thoſe which Cardinal Mazarine diſpatched, from the place of his temporary exile, to the Queen Mother of France. This circumſtance, however minute, clearly eſtabliſhes the principle on which the preſent adminiſtration ſubſiſts. The reſt of their proceedings are anſwerable to it. What hopes then can the people of this country; can Ireland, or the Colonies, form to themſelves for the recovery and ſecurity of their rights, when they ſee an adminiſtration, ſuch as the preſent, carrying on meaſures, formed by a majority of Biſhops and Scotch Peers in one Houſe of Parliament, and in the other, by a majority of Scotch Members? Every propoſition, which has been offered to either Houſe, whether it intended to give ſome ſatisfaction to the people, with reſpect to the late proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, or a ſecurity againſt ſuch proceedings for the future; or to curtail a part of the enormous influence of the crown in the choice of members of parliament, has been uniformly rejected. In one Houſe the conſtitution has been openly invaded; in the other, meanly and ſhamefully deſerted. I ſpeak of the majority as before deſcribed, for, in both Houſes, the Engliſh Lords and Commons have made a noble ſtand, in defence of the conſtitution. Since, therefore, all hopes of Parliamentary Redreſs muſt be given up; ſince our moſt gracious Sovereign has been adviſed, not even to return an anſwer, to the humble, but earneſt petitions of his ſubjects; the collective body of the Engliſh nation, are called upon, and compelled, to adhere finally to the defence of their own cauſe. I do not mean to preach rebellion or ſedition to the people—Meaſures of violence are not yet neceſſary. More gentle methods of obtaining redreſs are preſcribed and warranted by the conſtitution. Tho' petitions are deſpiſed, remonſtrances may be regarded. Care muſt be taken to obſerve the motions of Carlton-houſe, to trace their deſigns, and expoſe them properly to the world. We ſhall conſult the real intereſt and happineſs of our miſguided Sovereign, by never ſuffering him to enjoy one moment's repoſe, until juſtice is done to the people. After all, if no remedy is to be obtained by petition or remonſtrance, let the friends of England remember, with pleaſure, that the nobleſt blood in this country, is engaged and pledged in the Support of Freedom; and let the enemies of England, *whoever they are*, remember, with terror, that the queſtion, Whether the Engliſh nation were to be Slaves or Freemen, has occurred in former times, but that it never was carried by a vote of their Houſe of Parliament.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

It is now ſaid, that all the Revenue Acts in America, are to be repealed; except one, which is to remain AS A BADGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY OVER THE COLONIES. [*Not to be doubted, when it had been previouſly agreed, on SOME Hands, that a partial repeal might influence the Americans to reſume importing.*]

FEBRUARY 24.

We hear ſome accounts are received from AMERICA, backed by ſome conſiderable perſons in the ſeveral colonies, requeſting the Mother Country for leave of a FREE TRADE. [*A miniſterial paragraph, too plain to need explanation.*]

FEBRUARY 27.

Some very important advices are ſaid to have been received yeſterday at the Earl of Hilſborough's office from North-America, relative to the ſteps which THE COLONISTS ARE PREPARING TO TAKE FOR EXTENDING THEIR TRADE TO THE MOST DISTANT PARTS, INDEPENDENT OF ENGLAND. [*Another miniſterial inſinuation, to ſtagger the friends of America, and exaſperate the ignorant.*]

MARCH 8.

The humble ADDRESS, REMONSTRANCE, and PETITION of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled.

(A CORRECT COPY.)

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"WE have already in our petition dutifully repreſented to your Majeſty the chief injuries we have ſuſtained. We are unwilling to believe that your Majeſty can ſlight the deſires of your people, or be regardleſs of their affection, and deaf to their complaints; yet their complaints remain unanſwered: Their injuries are confirmed: And the only judge whom the revolution has left removeable at the pleaſure of the crown, has been diſmiſſed from his high office, for defending in parliament the law and the conſtitution. We therefore venture once more to addreſs ourſelves to your Majeſty, as to the father of your people, as to him who muſt be both able and willing to redreſs our grievances: And we repeat our application with the greater propriety, becauſe we ſee the inſtruments of our wrongs, who have carried into execution the meaſures of which we complain, more particularly diſtinguiſhed by your Majeſty's royal bounty and favour.

"Under the ſame ſecret malign influence, which, through each ſucceſſive adminiſtration, has defeated every good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, the majority of the houſe of commons have deprived your people of their deareſt rights.

"They have done a deed, more ruinous in its conſequences than the levying of ſhip-money by Charles the firſt, or the diſpenſing power aſſumed by James the ſecond. A deed which muſt vitiate all the future proceedings of this parliament; for the acts of the legiſlature itſelf can no more be valid without a legal houſe of commons, than without a legal Prince upon the throne.

The repreſentatives of the people are eſſential to the making of laws; and there is a time when it is morally demonſtrable that men ceaſe to be repreſentatives. That time is now arrived. The

preſent houſe of commons do not repreſent the people. We owe to your Majeſty an obedience, under the reſtrictions of the laws, for the calling and duration of parliaments: And your Majeſty owes to us, that our repreſentation, freed from the force of arms or corruption, ſhould be preſerved to us in parliament.

"It was for this we ſucceſsfully ſtruggled under James the ſecond; for this we ſeated and have faithfully ſupported your Majeſty's family on the throne.

"The people have been invariably uniform in their object; tho' the different mode of attack has called for a different defence.

"Under James the ſecond they complained, that the ſitting of parliament was interrupted, becauſe it was not corruptly ſubſervient to the deſigns of your Majeſty's miniſters. Had the parliament under James the ſecond been as ſubmiſſive to his commands, as the parliament is at this day to the dictates of a miniſter, inſtead of clamours for its meeting, the nation would have rung, as now, with outcries for its diſſolution. The forms of the conſtitution, like thoſe of religion, were not eſtabliſhed for the form's ſake, but for the ſubſtance. And we call God and men to witneſs, that as we do not owe our liberty to thoſe nice and ſubtle diſtinctions, which places and penſions, and lucrative employments have invented: So neither will we be deprived of it by them: But as it was gained by the ſtern virtue of our anceſtors, by the virtue of their deſcendants it ſhall be preſerved.

"Since, therefore, the miſdeeds of your Majeſty's miniſters, in violating the freedom of election, and depraving the noble conſtitution of parliament are notorious, as well as ſubverſive of the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm; and ſince your Majeſty, both in honour and juſtice, is obliged inviolably to preſerve them, according to the oath made to God and your ſubjects at your coronation; we your remonſtrants aſſure ourſelves that your Majeſty will reſtore the conſtitutional government and quiet of your people, by diſſolving this parliament, and removing thoſe evil miniſters for ever from your councils."

As ſoon as the hall broke up the ſheriffs went to St. James's, to know his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would permit the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Common-Councilmen, to wait on him with the remonſtrance; but his Majeſty being at dinner they could not then receive an anſwer.

Accordingly they went again yeſterday at half an hour after eleven to St. James's, to know his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would be waited on with the city addreſs, remonſtrance, and Petition; they waited till twenty minutes after two, when the levee being over, they, with the remembrancer, were admitted into the cloſet, when Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed himſelf to his Majeſty in the following words:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"BY order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, we took the earlieſt opportunity, as was our duty, to wait upon your Majeſty; and being prevented by one of your Majeſty's houſhold, who informed us that it was your Majeſty's pleaſure to receive us this day, wait on your Majeſty, humbly to know when your Majeſty will pleaſe to be attended with an humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"*AS the caſe is entirely new, I will take time to conſider it, and tranſmit you an anſwer by one of my principal ſecretaries of ſtate.*"

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 24.

Yeſterday arrived here His Majeſty's Packet Boat *Swallow*, commanded by Capt. *George Wauchope*, in 40 Days from *Falmouth*.—By which we are adviſed, that AMERICAN AFFAIRS came under Conſideration of the Houſe of Commons on the 5th of laſt Month. That the Petition of the Merchants was that Day gone into; the Allegations in which were ſo far admitted, that Adminiſtration did not think it neceſſary Proofs ſhould be brought to ſupport them. That Lord NORTH (who was the firſt that ſpoke after the Petition was read) agreed with the *Merchants*, that there were, in the Act alluded to, divers Duties highly improper and *anti-commercial*, all *thoſe* which were therein impoſed upon Britiſh Manufactures exported to America; and therefore, as the Merchants deſired a Repeal of the Act in Queſtion, or ſuch other Relief as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet, he had to propoſe to the Conſideration of the Houſe, that the Relief *now* to be given, ſhould be *confined* to the Repeal of the Duties on *Paper*, *Glaſs*, and *Painters Colours*; for, being himſelf of Opinion, that the Duty therein laid upon *Tea* imported into the Colonies, could not be conſidered as *anti-commercial*, there muſt be OTHER REASONS to induce *his Aſſent* to a Repeal of *that* Duty, as it brought in a *very conſiderable Aid* to *the Revenue*: [*If ſo, now is the Time for the Ladies to ſhew their Patriotiſm, by reſolving upon a total Diſuſe of that Herb, and ſhewing, that they abhor being made Inſtruments to enſlave their Country*] He ſaid, he had hitherto heard of *none*, unleſs ariſing from a Difficulty that the Trade with North-America was *ſaid* [*and is ſenſibly felt*] to labour under, from *Reſolutions* of *Non-Importation* from Great-Britain, entered into by the ſeveral Colonies on the Continent [*and which we have not the leaſt Reaſon to believe any one of them will recede from, their Union being too well eſtabliſhed*] until certain Duties impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament were *repealed*, and of manufacturing within themſelves: That with reſpect to the firſt, the Houſe, in their Addreſs, had declared them *unwarrantable*, and he thought them *illegal* alſo: But that, in Fact, he believed, there was but little Apprehenſion of Danger therefrom, being of a Nature that could *not* be of *long Continuance* [*Time will diſcover this to be a Miſtake*]; and it was undoubtedly true, that the Exports of the Year preceding the laſt exceeded other Years (he thought) with a View of having large Stocks laid in [*admitted: what then?*] the better to maintain and adhere to the Reſolutions for a *larger* Space of Time than might otherwiſe have been in their Power [*Not the natural Thirſt for Gain, that prevails in ſome more than others, will lead Individuals to take ſuch Advantages, when they can do it with any Degree of Safety*]: That the *Reſolutions* had been *already* broke thro'; [*What an amazing Diſcovery! that there are bad Men every where*] Differences in Opinion among Individuals, *even in Boſton*, had *aroſe* [*amazing again!*] upon the Conſtruction of the Subſcription, ſome thinking themſelves bound thereby only to the 1ſt of January 1770, others until the Acts were repealed, and each acting accordingly: [*Later accounts, will put his Lordſhip to Rights in this very important Particular*]: That Recriminations, between Colony and Colony, had paſſed, upon Breaches of the Reſolutions; and in ſome few Colonies they were of that Extent (extending to a Repeal of a great Variety of Acts, not only for raiſing Duties, but of Policy) [*This is denied*] that it would be *impoſſible* to adhere *long* to them: That already Inconveniences and Oppreſſions had begun to be felt by Individuals; for, ſince the Reſolutions, ſundry Articles had been not only refuſed, in Sale, at the former Prices, but an Advance of 80 per Cent. arbitrarily put upon them [*If there be ſuch among us, he need not doubt, that they will be treated with ſufficient Contempt*]: He *therefore* thought himſelf well founded, in thinking SLIGHTLY of the Danger to be apprehended to the Britiſh Trade, from the Americans ADHERING to their Agreement; [*in which his Lordſhip does not diſcover that Sagacity and Penetration which has been attributed to him: he will aſſuredly find himſelf in an Error here, and a moſt unfortunate one, if he perſiſts*] but if greater far than it is, or can be, it would become a Britiſh Parliament, to weigh well the Conſequences of a Conceſſion [*it equally becomes the* PROVINCES, *to weigh well the Point of Right, and the Conſequences of a Conceſſion*] either of a Point of Honour or of Right when applied for upon ſuch Sort of Grounds: [*It has reflected no Diſhonour on the moſt noble Marquis of Granby, that he confeſſed he had done wrong*; but, HE never ſaid, HE HOPED TO LAY AMERICA PROSTRATE AT HIS FEET]: And, with Regard to the Propoſition of *manufacturing*, he ſaid, from the *Circumſtances* of *that* Country, it was impoſſible to conceive it could be entered into in any Degree, to affect the Manufactures of Great-Britain [*here again, he will find himſelf moſt egregiouſly deceived, ſhould he perſiſt in his preſent Plan of Politicks regarding this Continent*]; tho', even if it was practicable, the Parliament of Great-Britain [*under his Direction, there could be no doubt of it*] muſt and would, interpoſe with ſuch Reſtrictions as would effectually check any Progreſs in manufacturing [*the Americans do not wiſh to make ſuch Progreſs; they only deſire to enjoy their* CHARTER *and* CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, *and will* NEVER *ſubmit to a Taxation repugnant thereto*]: He ſaid, America had ſhewn a Diſpoſition to Union and Firmneſs *againſt* Great-Britain [*this is denied; 'tis for their own Preſervation only*] an Example Great-Britain ſhould imitate; and he doubted not, but American Firmneſs would be found unable to contend with Britiſh Firmneſs: His Lordſhip, after many other Obſervations on the preſent Situation of Affairs in America, concluded, with ſaying, that tho', upon the *preſent* Occaſion, there being on the Part of America, ſuch Circumſtances of Behaviour to Great-Britain, as to prevent *his* Aſſent to any *farther Repeal* than of the Duties he had mentioned, yet he did not mean to hold out, if, upon any *other* Occaſion, the Eaſt-India Company and Government ſhould be able to agree together, upon a Propoſition touching *the Duty* on *Tea*: He then moved, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal *ſo much* of an Act of the 7th of Geo. III. (reciting the Title) as *impoſed Duties* on PAPER, GLASS, and PAINTERS COLOURS imported into the Britiſh Colonies in America." [*Can any Thing more clearly prove, than this Speech, that we have been* AMUSED *with Hopes of Relief,* ONLY *to try our Firmneſs; that the* MINISTRY *never had a ſerious Intention to* REPEAL ANY *of the* DUTIES *complained of, if they could be retained; and that, by* PUTTING OFF *the Conſideration of American Affairs from Time to Time, they* RELIED SOLELY *on a* DISUSION *in the Colonies, and that* they *would* AT LAST, *recede from their* NON-IMPORTATION AGREEMENTS.]—The LORD MAYOR ſpoke next. The Purport of his Speech was, "That the Houſe ought to include in the Motion made, a *Repeal* of *the Duty upon Tea*.—Governor POWNALL followed Mr. *Beckford*. He entered extenſively into the Subject, in *Anſwer* to Lord North, ſtating the *Extent of Trade* between Great-Britain and America; the *Variation* of the Exchange that had lately taken Place in the Colonies (an undoubted MARK of real Diminution of Commerce with Great-Britain); ſuggeſting his own Knowledge of the *Practicability* of manufacturing in America to a great Extent; and ſetting forth, the *particular Ground of Objection* in the Coloniſts to the preſent Act, as proceeding from a *well-founded Opinion*, that, if Parliament was to raiſe a *Revenue* upon them, for the Support of a civil Government *within themſelves*, their *Aſſemblies* would in future be of little Conſequence or Conſideration; and therefore, and as the Sovereignty of Great-Britain, in raiſing a Revenue *within* America, was equally ſupported by the *ſubſiſting Acts* of the 4th and 6th of Geo. III. a Repeal of *all* the Duties in the 7th would not affect that Sovereignty: He concluded, with moving an Amendment to Lord North's Motion, by inſerting, after Painters Colours, "*and upon Tea.*" Other Gentlemen ſpoke in the Debate: But between 11 and 12 at Night the Queſtion was put, upon the Amendment propoſed by Governor Pownall. The Houſe divided—For the Amendment, 142—Againſt it, 204—Majority, 62.

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.

At their Store in TRADD-STREET, *lately occupied by* JOHN EDWARDS, *& Co. have just opened their* GOODS, *received by the* Little-Carpenter, *Capt.* Maitland: *Which, with those on Hand, make a large Stock, that will be sold very cheap, with great Allowances to those who purchase a Quantity to sell again;*

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of LINEN DRAPERY, Part of which are a great Variety of printed Linens, Cottons and Callicoes; blue, red, and Chints Furniture Cottons, printed and white India Callicoes, India Ginghams, of an extraordinary fine Quality; India Chints; a great Choice of extremely well-bought Irish Linens and Sheetings, Irish Tickens, Long Lawns, Pistol and Quarter Lawns, 7-8, 8-8, and 6-4 clear Lawns, 7-8 and 8-8 Cambricks, flowered Lawns, flowered Lawn Suits of Apron, Ruffles, and Handkerchers, plain, striped, and flowered Muslins, 8-8 and 6-4 Book Muslin, and figured Ditto; very beautiful Tambour-worked Muslins, in Suits; very elegant Setts of Damask Tabling, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Diapers and Damasks in Pieces, Diaper and Damask Table-Cloths, Tea-Napkins, clouting Diapers, Napkining Diapers and Damasks, Hempen and Flaxen Russia Linens, 3-4 to 12-4 Huckabacks, Garlix, Dowlas, Britannias, Silesias, Raven's Duck, Russia Sheeting, Dimities, Jeans, Checks, and other Manchester Goods; plain and flowered Silk Gauzes, Ribbons, Blond and Thread Laces, a few Pieces of handsome plain and striped India Taffaties, 45s. and 50s. per Yard; 7-8th India Sattins, Damasks and Gorgorgons, 60s. and 70s. per Yard; flowered India Silks, and India Persians, two complete Setts of Nankeen Tea China, one very large and elegant Sett of Nankeen Table China; a few handsome Fire-Grates, with Furniture complete; also a large Assortment of Nails, Locks, Hinges, and every other Article necessary for Building, Carpenter's, Smiths, and Workmens Tools in general, very best broad Hoes, and other Plantation Utensils.

N. B. To be sold, for ready Money, very best BOHEA TEA, 20s. per Pound; very best GREEN TEA, 30s. per Pound; very best, and much-approved HYSON TEA, 5l. 10s. per Pound; BLACK PEPPER, 15s. per Pound; a few ANCHORS and GRAPLINS, 15l. per 100 lb Weight; a Quantity of very good WHALE-BONE, 45s. per Pound.

THOMAS WALTER,

Intending to decline the DRY-GOODS BUSINESS, *will sell off his large well assorted Stock of* GOODS, *at Eight and an Half for One, Cash, or Nine for One, six Months Credit, by the Quantity.*

Among many other Articles are the following;

SUPERFINE and low priced Broad Cloths, Whitneys, Bath Coating and Bearskin, with suitable Trimmings, Hair and Worsted Shags, fine Cotton Thicksets, Manchester Velvets and Collar Ditto, Sagathies, Serge-de-Nisme, Duroys, Printes Stuff, Worsted Damasks, Callimancoes, Camblets, Flannels, and Swanskin, white, blue, green and brown Negro Cloth, 4-4th, 7 8th and 3-4th Irish Linen, Sheeting Ditto, Garlix and Scotch Holland, Tabling Huckaback, Damask Table-cloths, Napkinning Diaper, fine Cotton and Linen Checks, Furniture Ditto, Platilloes, long, clear and Pistol Lawns, Cambricks, fine 6-4th and 4-4th Book Muslin, Jacconet and Cravat Ditto, Brocade and Sattin, white and coloured Pumps, Stuff Ditto, Mantuas, India and English Persians, plain and flowered Sattins, plain and figured Mode, painted Taffaties, Womens white and coloured Silk and Sattin Cloaks and Capuchins, beautiful Cotton and Callico Gown Patterns, India Chints, Bed Patterns, Bed Bunts, Bed Ticks, Bolsters and Pillows, Mattrasses, Bed Blankets, London and Bristol Duffils, worked Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs, plain, striped and flowered Gauze, Ounce Thread, Glass, China, Ironmongery, amongst which are, Cabinet-makers, Carpenters and Plantation Tools, Kitchen Furniture, Copper Fish Kettles, Stew and Sauce Pans, Funiture for Chests of Drawers and Desks, with Locks compleat, &c. Horse Hair Seating, Fish Skins, Glue, Mens, Womens and Childrens Worsted, Thread and Cotton Hose, Breeches Patterns, Mens coloured and raw Silk Hose, Leather Shoes, Piemento, Black Pepper, Ginger, Wine, Taunton Ale in Bottles, Hats, Sallad Oil, Linseed and Train Ditto, Vinegar, good Butter in Kegs, Brown Sugar, Coarse Salt, &c. a few Barrels of Turpentine, &c. &c.

ROBERT, JOHN, & J. SMYTH,

HAVE removed their Office next door to the Honourable JOHN BURN's, Esq; on the Bay; where they have to dispose of, old Jamaica and West-India RUM by the Hogshead or Porter Barrel — old CONIAC BRANDY — few Dozen of exceeding good FRONTINIAC — old HOCK — ARRACK — Bags of COFFEE — Boxes of SPERMA-CÆTI CANDLES, A handsome RIDING-CHAIR — Bridport CANVAS — an Assortment of English ANCHORS, 50 Bundles of SHEATHING-PAPER, and Tierces of Muscovado SUGAR, of the very best Quality.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are desired to make immediate Payment; those in and about Pompon, to Joseph Glover, Esq. And all those to whom the Rev. Mr. John Evans deceased, was indebted, are requested to send in a State of their respective Demands to

MARTHA EVANS, *Executrix.*

STOPPED this Morning, from a NEGRO, by the Subscriber,

A Chased Gold WATCH-CASE. Any Lady that has lost it, may have it again, by applying to JOSHUA LOCKWOOD.

April 11, 1770.

FOR SALE,

The following valuable TRACTS *of* LAND, in CRAVEN-COUNTY, *viz.*

ONE TRACT, of Three Hundred Acres of River Swamp, inferior to none in this Province, for Rice, Corn, or Indico; buts and bounds to the East on Wxccamaw-River, North-East on Land of Thomas Labruce, North-West on Land of Mr. Mitchell, and the late Doctor Crokatt; South-East and South-West on Land of the late Francis Kinloch, Esq.

One TRACT of 1450 Acres, on Sampit-River, about 8 Miles from George-Town; on which may be about 80 or 90 Acres of River Swamp, and 40 or 50 Acres of inland Swamp: The Rest of the Land abounds with fine yellow Pine, for sawing, and a great Part may be cut very near good Landings. Said Tract buts and bounds as follows, to the North on Sampit-River; to the East on Land of Josiah Allston; to the South on Land of John Gardner, and Bently Cook; to the West on Land formerly granted to Daniel Crawford, Esq; but now belonging to the Subscriber. ALSO,

One other TRACT of 1000 Acres; has some River and inland Swamp, and is well timbered with good yellow Pine, which may be cut so near a Landing, that there will be little Occasion for carting for some time. It buts and bounds to the East on the last mentioned Tract; West on Land of Robert Weaver, and Anthony Bonneau; South on the Land of Bently Cook; North on Sampit-River, and Gravelly-Gully-Creek.

Any Person chusing to purchase All, or any Part of the above Tracts of Land, may apply to the Subscriber, in St. Thomas's Parish. GEORGE SMITH, junior.

To be Sold or Leased,

In small Tracts, and on reasonable Terms,

TWO Baronies of LAND, one on the Head of Black-River, the other on the North Side of Pedee-River, adjoining to Catfish-Creek, both in Craven-County, the Property of NICHOLAS LINWOOD and WILLIAM BAKER, Esquires, of *London*. The aforesaid Baronies, contain large Tracts of exceeding fine Oak and Hickory Swamp, and Marsh Lands, extremely proper for the Culture of Rice, Corn, Indico, Wheat, Hemp, and every other Article to which the Climate is adapted. The Plats may be seen in the Hands of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Deputy-Surveyor. ALSO,

ABOUT Twelve Thousand Acres of LAND, on the Head of Combahee-River, well known by the Name of SALTKETCHER BARONY, the Property of the Gentlemen above-mentioned: The Swamp on this Barony, is allowed to be exceeding fine; there is a sufficiency of of very good high Land on each Side, proper for Corn and Indico, on which commodious Settlements may be made. LIKEWISE,

A PART of the BARONY in Granville County, known by the Name of JASPER's BARONY, adjoining Lands of Col. Heyward, and other Settlements on the Euhaws. The Plat is to be seen in the Hands of Mr. WILLIAM MAING. Credit will be given for the above Lands, the Purchaser paying Interest, from the Day of Sale, and giving approved Security.

PAUL TRAPIER, DAVID DEAS, JOHN DEAS. } *Attornies for* Nicholas Linwood, *and* William Baker, *Esqrs.*

1. f.

September 11*th*, 1769.

Charles-Town, April 1st, 1770.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act "to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *five pounds* and *fifteen shillings, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *three pounds* and *fifteen shillings*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	1	13	0	White,	2	11	0
Wheaten,	2	11	8	Wheaten,	4	0	8
Houshold,	3	10	0	Houshold,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice. BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.